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Poetical.

SOMETHING TO DO.

A strip of snawiest linen Half broidered and stamped in blue, And the gleam of a threadless needle Piercing the pattern through; The needle is ready, yet the sweet little lady Sits sighing for something to do.

Heaped on the table beside her, Blossoms of every hue; Delicate, odorous roses— The rarest that ever grew; [fle Lady The vase stands ready, while the sweet lif-Sits wishing for something to do.

Half hid under flowers a volume, In daintiest gold and blue, Just parted, as if it would open At "The Miller's Daughter" for you; The book lies ready, yet the sweet little lady Sits sighing for something to do.

A silent barp in the corner, And melodies old and new, Scattered in pretty disorder— Songs of the false and the true; [La-The harp stands ready, still the sweet little Sits longing for something to do.

A suchlen wind sweep and flutter-The door wide open blew;
A step in the hall, and swiftly,
Like a bird to the threshold she flew;
Blashing, already the sweet little Lady
Forgets she has nothing to do.

LHAVE NO MOTHERNOW.

I hear the soft wind sighing Through every bush and tree, Where now dear mother's lying Away from love and me.

Tears from mine eyes are starting,
And sorrow shades my brow, Oh, weary was our parting-I have no mather now !

I see the pale moon shining On mother's white headstone: The rose-bush round it twining, Is hear like me—alone.
And just like me are weeping
Those dewdrops from the bough;
Long time has she been sleeping—
I have no mother now!

My heart is ever lonely, My life is drear and sad. Twasher dear presence only That made my spirit glad. From morning until even, Care rests upon my brow; She's gone from me to Heaven— I have no mother now!

Miscellaucous.

An Incident in the Life of One of the Early Kings of France.

THE POISONED POWER

There are various traditions as to the origin of the Golden Lily upon bloom to-day." the shield of France. Among these 'I will take this,' said the Count- don,' she stammered, 'but the edor ception of man. reign of Philip Augustus:

he ascended the throne; but the yonder.' strong hand with which he seized them that he was not to be dispised for his youth.

kindly heart.

In the summer of the seventh left her. year of his reign, weary of the cares | She could not forbear an exclaspread his face, and with a faint our M. Co's a piece of inexcusable of State, Philip retired with his mation of surprise as she observed gasp he fell dead in his father's absurdity. court to his royal residence at how deadly pale was her counten-Chaumont, which was a favorite ance

resort to him. of Louis VII, the king's half-brother. | door. He was a mild and inoffensive man, which he had inherited upon her small a room.' death, but, unfortunately, he mar-

her claims to royalty. his rightful inheritance.

which the Countess set forth, he tall shapely youth who had just enmanifested no outward token of tered, and whose livery showed him displeasure or distrust. On the to be in the service of of the King. I would fain have spared your loydispleasure or distrust. On the contrary, he gave his brother many evidences of regard, appointing him to honorary offices near his person, although he took care that they conferred they were such that they conferred they were such that they conferred to be in the service of of the King. I would tain have spared your loy as the President through the War Department is required, nor any indictment charged the commission of him, "that I fully exonerate Count twins, a premium of \$40 will be paid they were such that they conferred they were such that they were such that they were such they were such that they were

about 2 cents.

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ance to the haughty Countess, who and given you such a strange look?" "As to you," he added, turning never relinquished the idea of benever relinquished the idea of bemind, as would make him King in cions to which it gave rise. reality, if not in name.

Unlike our modern fine ladies, a respectful distance, just near Marie-enough to be within call, should To te his lady require assistance.

perfect wilderness of bloom. As forgetting her golden lilies,' an involuntary ejaculation of surrosebush she was pruning.

smiling, "if madam would like to him a favorite with the king. examine them."

Throwing the reins of her horse to her attendant, the Countess out,' said one of the guard. alighted, much to the surprise of the servitor, who had never known his haughty mistress to be guilty in his robes of state, and the royal of so much condescension before.

tle, low room, the pretty flower girl as she entered. But this was displayed her beautiful collection quickly dissipated by the King's

"All or any of them are at your approach. service, with the exception of this,' she said, pointing to one composed of golden lilies and white roses, and from her hand. relieved by a few leaves of green; "it is for the King."

'So King Philip buys thy flowers, pretty maiden?

'Yes, madame; I have orders to flower; and there are only those in in her hand.

is the following incident, said to ess, selecting one of the bouquets, of the roses always affects me thus.' When we come to look back at have occurred in the latter part of the senate with my objections to its become to look back at the control and taking from her purse a gold the eleventh century, during the piece of more than double the reign of Philip Augustus:

When we come to look back at its becoming a law.

I might estimate with my objections to its becoming a law.

I might estimate with my objections to its become to look back at its becoming a law.

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I might estimate with my objections to its become to look back at its becoming a law. The Prince was only fifteen when draught of water from the spring hall, under the pretext of obtaining tant events in their bearing upon

the reins of Government, awing took a pitcher and passed out to mind seemed to be entirely occuthe turbulent nobles, and protect- the spring that was but a short dis- pied by the laughing boy he held ing the common people against tance from the door. As she glided in his arms. their aggressions-soon convinced by the window on returning, she Attracted by the bright color Though by this course he greatly the stand of flowers, and apparently thought struck the king as he obendeared himself to the mass of sprinkling something from her hand served this. his subjects, his life was more than upon those she had laid aside for once threatened, and even at the King. When she took it away, ing them! he said turning to the tempted; but these plots invaria- her eye caught a gleam of a small Count. 'Let him have them.' bly originated among the haughty golden flask, such as the ladies of With a fond smile, the father nobles, who were restive under re- that period used for their cosmetics took the flowers and held them be- probably, for the men's folly. straints imposed upon them by the and perfumery. But when she en- fore the boy, who, clutching them King's strong arm, and his just and tered the room, she found her in with his dimpled hands, raised them the same position in which she had with a gleeful shout, to his lips.

"Tis but the odor of the flowers," Among his train was Jeoffrey, said the Countess, as drawing her from her retreat, and forgetting Count de Neville, the natural son robes around her she turned to the everything in her terror sprang for

Take my advice, my good girl; apparently well contented with place the stand nearer the window, ing upon him like a tigress robbed the title and estate conferred by and be not much over them; their of her young, "you have destroyed the late king upon his mother, and perfume is quite too strong for so your child."

There was something about these ried a haughty, ambitious woman, words, carelessly spoken though clasped in the childs' rigid fingers, who was but illy-inclined to fore-go they were, that deepened the undefined suspicions in the young King!" At the death of Louis, she openly asserted that there had been a secret marriage between him and the flowers directly in front of the open quired, turning to Marie. late Countess de Neville, and upon window. Then by a close examinthe head of her son should rest the ation of the bonquet destined for crown of France, he being the the King, she detected the presence hended the full meaning of these elder born, urged her husband to of a fine white powder, so impalpa-assert his claims. But this the ble to the eye upon the white petals Count refused to do, being ill-fitted of the rose, but clearly visible upon king his dead boy, he laid him on by nature to act a part requiring the lilies, whose peculiar shape, by the pile of cushions at the King's for each hoop. more than usual energy and abil- exposing the leaves to the full rays feet. ity, besides entertaining too strong of the sun as well as their vivid "I can lay before you no stronger taxed \$10, over forty \$20, over fifty an affection for the young king, coloring, threw it into strong relief; proof, sire," he faltered, "that I was \$50, and sentence to punishment in who had treated him with unusual and as she bent over them, the faint ignorant of the existence of this Utah. kindness, to seek to deprive him of but penetrating odor that arose base plot against your life." made her so giddy that she would If Philip heard of the pretensions have fallen, had it not been for the sweet features of the child, and then the estimate of her own beauty. It

This was a new source of griev- ened the roses from your cheeks, life of your King."

coming Queen, and had fondly im- sincerely attached to his royal mas- twenty days to leave the kingdom. agined that, on account of Philip's ter, and he listened gravely to If after that time you are found in youth, his brother would obtain Marie's account of the strange con- my domains, you shall suffer the Josh Billing's Elements of Moral such a strong ascendency over his duct of her visitor, and the suspi- full penalty of your crime."

This disappointment was felt though I believe there is nothing and his faithful attendant. He was them who do. with increased bitterness when she in it. By good luck, I have orders present at the marriage, which oc-

mote period, were early risers; and disquietude at this disclosure, "Golden Lily." the Countess de Neville often took though the grave look and attentlong rides on horseback before the ive manner with which he listened, dew was off the grass, unattended, showed that he considered it of no except by her groom, who kept at light import. He bade him charge

One morning, she paused in front with her flowers an hour earlier was as little know as the mountains performed. of a little cottage, situated in a than was her wont, by no means of the moon. It was not until 1769

King Philip sat in his audience prise and admiration escaped her hall, surrounded by his retinue. A ips, a pretty intelligent looking number of the royal family stood girl raised her bright eyes from the near him-among them the Count The first pioneer of Ohio did not de Neville, his wife, and the little "I have some handsomer within, son, a sweet boy of three, whose "I have some handsomer within, son, a sweet boy of three, whose arranged in bouquets," she said winning and sprightly ways made belonged to france, and the whole

'And please your Majesty, Marie, the flower girl, is awaiting with-

'Admit her,' said the king. pomp that surrounded him im-As the Countess entered the lit- pressed her with a feeling of awe of bouquets with pardonable pride. gracious manner, as he bade her

> 'I see you have not forgotten my favorite,' he said, taking the basket

fair Countess, and inhale the fra- great republic of the world. grance from the roses.'

value, but first bring me a cool window, at the further end of the

glanced in and saw, much to her of the lilies, the child stretched out surprise, her visitor bending over its hand for them. A sudden

'See how eagerly Louis is regard-

arms!

The Countess had kept a furtive watch on the Kings movements ward to arrest her husband's arm.

"Monster!" she exclaimed, glar-

"And you," said Philip, pointing significantly to the flowers, still 25 cents for each offense. "you would have murdered your

"Is this the woman that called at

"The same, your majesty." As soon as the Count comprewords, he cast a look of horror and detestation upon his wife, then ta-

ing into her face. What has fright his wife in this attempt upon the tax on old bachelors.

ions to which it gave rise. King Phillip did not forget the We are apt to hate them who 'It is bad,' he said thoughtfully; debt of gratitude he owed to Marie don't take aur advice, and despise Somewhat to the surprise of tion of his Providential deliver- Real happiness don't consist so the dames of high degree of that re- Francois, the King manifested no ance, he bore upon his shield the much in what he don't want.

A Hundred Years Ago.

One hundred years ago there was not a single white man in Ohio, Marie—'

To tell no one what she had discovered, but to come to the palace most flourishing part of America, there is more in the bill then ever that the hunter of Kentucky, the go naked. gallant and adventurous Boone, left his home in Narth Carolina to become the first settler of Kentucky settle till twenty years afterward:

population of the United States did not exceed a million and a half.

A hundred years ago the great Frederick of Prussia was performing those exploits which have made and with his little monarchy was sustaining a single handed contest with Russia, Austria and France, the three great powers of Europe

combined 1 2 Hunting 17 States were the most loyal people of the British Empire, and on the political horizon no speck indicated om her hand.

Just admire these queenly lilies, of years thereafter, established the

A hundred years ago there were To the Senate of the United States : 'But why do you start and turn but four newspapers in America—pale?' he added, as with an invol-with combined circulation not exbring them to the palace daily.
The golden lily is his favorite flower; and there are only those in bloom to-day.'

I have orders to pale? He added, as with all livor untary shudder she drew back from the flowers he would have placed in her hand.

Ged by both Houses of Congress, to amend an act-entitled "An act to establish a bureau for relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes." Having with much regret come to the conclusion that it would have placed in her hand.

Ged by both Houses of Congress, to amend an act-entitled "An act to establish a bureau for relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes." Having with much regret come to the consistent with the public welfare to give my approval to the measure. I return

pened since the creation.

A hundred years hence, who can foretell our developments and national greatness.

The Tax Bill.

Somebody proposed the followng new amendment to the Tax

For kissing a pretty girl \$1.

For kissing a very homely one \$2—the extra amount being added.

For ladies kissing one another, \$2. The tax is placed at this rate in order to break up the custom Instantly a deadly palor over- altogether, it being regarded by

For every flirtation 10 cents. Every young man who has more then one "girl," is taxed \$5.

For courting in the kitchen, 25

Courting in the sitting room 50 cents.

Courting in a romantic place. \$5, and forty cents for each offense thereafter.

Seeing a lady home from church, Seeing a lady home from the Dime Society, 5 cents, the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of dis-

abled army Chaplains. For a lady who paints 50 cents. For wearing low-neck dresses, \$1. For each curl on a lady's head above ten 5 cents.

For any unfare device for entrapping young men into matrimony, \$1. For wearing hoops larger than eight feet in circumference, 8 cents

Old bachelors over thirty are proof, sire," he faltered, "that I was \$50, and sentence to punishment in of power, over which there is no legal su-

Each prefty lady to be taxed As Phillip looked upon the still, from 25 cents to \$25, she is to fix upon his father, his eyes softened. is thought that a very large amount "You are right. God knows that will be realized from this provision. Each boy baby, 50 cents.

Each Sunday loafer on the street corners, or about church doors, to he taxed at his full value which is

Philosophy.

We are apt to hate them who

Fear is the fust lesson larn't and

the last forgotton. Nobody but a phool gets bit twice

by the same dorg. A pet lamb always makes a cross

Two be healthy-eat onions and

FOR JOHNSON BULLY



Marie had never seen King Philip him immortal in military annals, Freedmen's Bureau Bil Vetoed.

The Grounds of Objection.

The Radicals Receive Severe Check.

I have examined with care the bill which originated in the Senate, and has been passgive my approval to the measure, I return

passed has been allotted to importo establish a bureau for the relief of freedhall, under the pretext of obtaining air. He then fixed them searchingly on her husband's face, whose most any other events in their bearing upon men and refugees, which was approved in the month of March last, has not yet expired. It was thought stringent and extensive singly on the control of the United States. If, passing the control of the United States and extensive singly on the control of the United States. If, passing the control of the United States are control of the United States. If, passing the control of the United States are control of the United States. If, passing the control of the United States are control of the United States. With a light step the young girl ingly on her husband's face, whose most any other event that has hap-enough for the purpose in view. Before it ceases to have effect, further experience may assist to guide us to a wise conclusion as to the policy to be adopted in time of

> I have, with Congress, the strongest desire to secure to freedmen the full enjoy-ment of their freedom and their prosperity, and their entire independence and equality in making contracts for their labor. But the bill before me contains provisions which, in my opinion, are not warranted by

the Constitution, and are not well suited to accomplish the end in view.

The bill proposes to establish, by the authority of Congress, military jurisdiction over all parts of the United States containing refugers and freedmen. It would by its very nature apply to with most force to those parts of the United States in which the freedmen most abound; and it expressly ex tends the existing temporary juridiction of the Freedmens Bureau, with greatly enlarg-ed powers, over those States in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has

been interrupted by the rebellion.

The source from which this military ju risdiction is to emanate, is no other than the President of the United States, acting through the War Department and Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The agents to carry out this military jurisdic-tion are to be selected either from the army or from the civil life. The country is to be devided into districts and sub-districts, and the number of salaried agents to be employed may be equal to the number of counties or parishes in all the United States where freedmen and refugees are to be found.— The subjects over which this military jurisdiction is to extend in every part of the United States, include protection to all employes, agents and officers of the Bureau in the exercise of the duties imposed upon them by the bill.

In eleven States it is further to extend over all cases affecting freedmen and refugees discriminated against by local law, custom or prejudice in those eleven States. The bill subjects any white person who may be charged with depriving a freed-man of any civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons, to imprisonmen or line, or both, without, however, defining the civil rights amminuties which are thus to be secured to freedmen by military law. This military jurisdiction also extends to all questions that may arise respecting contracts. The agent who is thus to exersise the office of a military judge, may be a stranger entirely ignorant of the laws of the place and exposed to theories of judgmen pervision, by so vast a number of against a is contemplated by the bill must, by the very nature of man, be attended by acts of caprice, injustice and passion. The trials having their origin under this bill are to take place without the intervention of a jury, and without any fixed rules of law or evidenc. The rules on which offences are to be heard and determined by the numer-

elares, but such as a court-martial may

Yearly advertisments will be charged \$60 per column, and at porportionate rates for less than a column. Payable in think proper, and from these arbitrary tri-bunals there lies no appeal, no writ of error to any of the courts in which the Constitution of the United States vests exclusively the judicial power of the country, while the territory and the class of actions and of-fenses that are made subjects to this measure are so extensive, the bill itself, should itbe-

come a law, will have no limitation in point of time, but will form a part of the perma-nent legislation of the country.

I can not reconcile a system of military ju-risdiction of this kind with the words of the Constitution, which declare that "that no person shall be held to answer for a capital" with increased bitterness when she in it. By good luck, I have orders became the mother of a son in whom she centered all her ambitions apartments an hour hence. I will hopes, and all the love she was caput him on his guard; then surely substantial marks of favor and substantial marks of some or a capital person shall be not answer for a capital mark or otherwise infamous come, unless on a down on the bride, and other it.

Elegant lezzure—chewing plug variores, or in the militia when the actual variores, or in the militia when the actual variores, or in the militia when the actual variores, or in the militial when the actual variores, or in the militia when the corrections the correction that the market of a few days after, bestowing man can can be one and not know man can can can be one and not know man can can can be one and not know man can can can be one and not know man can can can be one and not know man can can can be one and not know man can can can be one and not know man can can c and that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or district wherein the crime shall

have been committed." The safeguards which the wisdom and experience of ages taught our fathers to establish as securities for the protection of the innocent, the punishment of the guilty, and the equal administration of justice, are to be set aside, and for the sake of a more vigorous interposition in behalf of justice, we are to take the risk of the many acts of injustice that would of necessity follow from an almost countless numbers of agents established in every parish or county in nearly a third of States of the Union, over whose decision there is to be no supervision or control by the Federal courts. The power that would be thus placed in the hands of the President is, such, as in time of peace, certainly ought never to be intrusted to any

one man. If it be asked whether the creation of such a tribunal within a State mit is warranted as a measure of war, the question immediately presents itself, whether we still engaged in war. Let us not unnecssarily district furb the commerce and credit and of industry of the country, by declaring to the American people and the save world that the United States are still in a condition of civil war. At 1: present, there is no part of our mit country in which the authority of the United States is disputed. Of fenses that may be committed by individuals should not work a forfeiture of rights of the same communities.

The country has entered or is entering to a state of peace and inthe bill to the Senate with my objections to dustry, and the rebellion is in fact at an end. The measure, therefore seems to be as inconsistent with the actual condition of the country sing from general considerations we examine the bill in detail, it is open to weighty objections. In time of war it was eminently proper that we should provide for those who were passing suddenly from a condition in of bondage to a state of freedom. But this bill proposes to make the Freedmen's Bureau, established by the act of 1865, as one of many great and extraordinary military measures to suppress a formidable rebellion, a permanent branch of the public administration with its power greatly enlarged.

I have no reason to suppose, and I do not understand it to be alleged. that the act of March, 1865, has proved deficient for the purpose for at which it was passed, although at in that time, and for a considerable rel period thereafter, the Government of the United States remained unacknowledged in most of the States whose inhabitants had been involved in the rebellion. The institution of slavery for the military destruction of which the Freedmen's Bureau was called into existence as an auxiliary, for it has been already effectually and finally abrogated throughout the whole country by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States and practically its eradication has received the assent and concurrence of most of those States in which it at any time had existed. I am not, therefore, able to discern in the country any thing to justify an apprehension that the powers and agencies of the Freedmen's Bureau which were effective for the protection of freedmen and refugees during the actual continuation of hostilities, and of African servitude, will now in a time of peace and after the abolition of slavery prove inadequate to the same proper ends. If I am correct in these views there can be no necessity for the enlargement of the powers of the Bureau, for which provision is made in the.

The third section of the bill authorizes a general unlimited amount of support to the destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen and

their wives and children."

The succeeding sections make provision for the rent or purchase